



# WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

## CHALLENGER TAKES THE CROWN



Anatoly Karpov.



Corri Kasparov.

22-year-old Baku Grandmaster Corri Kasparov is the 13th and so far the youngest world chess champion. After more than two months of a rather tough competition he stripped Muscovite Anatoly Karpov of the world title and proudly put on the chess crown. He secured the title only in the last of 24 regulation games with a 13-11 win.

After 21 games Kasparov led with a two-point advantage. To win that thrilling match Karpov ought to have triumphed in the three remaining games or total 2.5 points to retain the title (the rules being that the defending champion retains the title to a drawn match).

It seemed at first that Karpov would rise to the occasion. He beat the challenger in the 22nd game and drew the next one. So the real clincher was the final game in which he played White. He sprang into action from the start, and for a long time his position looked promising. Yet Kasparov deftly beat off the attack. When a draw seemed the most likely outcome Karpov decided to take more risks than he could afford — he just badly needed a point.

Kasparov profited well by it. By the 43rd move he had considerable material advantage, and Karpov conceded defeat without adjourning the game.

Karpov is entitled to a return match next year. Will he avail himself of that opportunity?

Viktor BARKIN,  
chess observer

### Meet Garri Kasparov

Garri Kasparov was born on April 13, 1963, in the city of Baku, Azerbaijan (a constituent republic in the Caucasus). He is now a fifth-year student at the Azerbaijan Foreign Languages Teacher Training Institute.

He has been playing chess since the age of five. In 1978 at 15 he was awarded the title of National Master and became International Master in 1979. He

was already an International Grandmaster in 1980.

In 1976 and 1977 he took the Junior Soviet championship title and became world champion in the same category in 1980.

In 1980 he featured on the Soviet team which won the European championship and in 1980 and 1982 was a member of the national squad that took the world title.

In 1981, while on the Soviet team, he won the world junior chess championship, and in the year became, for the first time, the Soviet champion in the adult category.

Twice (in 1982 and in 1983) he won the Oscar prize instituted by the International Association of Chess Journalists.

By the time the recent match began he had the world's second, after Karpov, ELO rating of 2700.

Kasparov's seconds in the match were Master Alexander Nikitin and International Grandmaster, Ilya Dorfman.

Kasparov is member of Spetsklub, a popular Soviet sporting club, and has the highest Soviet title of USSR Merited Master of Sport.

He is member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Azerbaijan SSR.

### It was a most interesting match

Immediately after the match was over, an MN correspondent took two interviews.

**BOZIDAR KAZIC**, of Yugoslavia, member of the Executive Committee of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), Chairman of the FIDE Commission on Rules, International referee and a special correspondent for the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency, said:

I think it would not be an exaggeration to say that it has been a most interesting match in history. All the games were excellent, even those which ended in draws. I do not know the real reason for this, but Karpov did not act as he did at the best of times. Kasparov played with greater initiative, boldness and

resolve. He has become a world champion by right. Since he is only 22, one can expect that with years he will become a much better player. I personally believe that he can remain a champion for many years to come.

**YEVGENY VASYUKOV**, USSR, International Grandmaster, said:

Kasparov was close to the fulfillment of his strategic task in getting two and a half points in the three remaining games. But I think that in his mind he was still reliving the previous match with the same rival, with the score being 5-3 to his favour and with forty draws after five months of play. The previous match was discontinued by

1985 world champions Yelena Shushunova and Oksana Omelyanchik.  
Photos by Andrei Kiyayev

### SOVIET GYMNASTS TRIUMPH

The USSR won all the team and individual titles at the 23rd world gymnastics championships held on from November 4 to 18 in Montreal. Taking part were over 380 entrants from 41 countries.

The USSR took the men's event with 585.65 points, followed by China and GDR with 582.6 and 581.05 points respectively. The Soviet women triumphed with 393.375 points, ahead of Romania — 388.850 and the GDR — 387.5.

The top individual male gymnast was Yuri Korolyov of the USSR who made 117.05 points. His teammate Vladimir Artyomov was second with 117.00 while Sylvio Kroll of the GDR placed third with 117.00 points. Yelena Shushunova and Oksana Omelyanchik, both of the USSR, shared the women's title with 78.663 points each and Dagmar Kersten of the GDR took the third place with 78.325.

Korolyov won the vault and went on to share the title with Li Ning of China on the rings. Tong Fei of China won the floor exercises, Valentin Mogilyev of the USSR took the pommel horse, Mogilyev and Kroll shared the parallel bars title

while Tong Fei took the horizontal bar. In the women's section Oksana Omelyanchik won the floor exercises, Shushunova the vault, Gabriela Fahnrich of the GDR the uneven bars, and Daniela Silivas of Romania — the beam.

Altogether the USSR took 11 of the 17 golds at stake. 23-year-old Yuri Korolyov, a college student from Vladimir, has twice won the overall title. He also did well in European championships as well as in the world and national cups, the Universiade-83 and various international events. Coached by Alexander Fyodorov, he won the "Moscow News" prize in 1981 and in 1984.

Two schoolgirls excelled — 16-year-old Yelena Shushunova from Leningrad, coached by Viktor Gavrilchenko, and 15-year-old Oksana Omelyanchik from Kiev, coached by Tatyana Farskaya. This year Yelena was the overall European title and the "MN" prize and Oksana — the 1985 overall national title.

times sacrificed pain material and avoided passive position. In all cases this practice justified itself.

The swiftness, the best, and the drama of the two-month test can be seen from the fact that the winner did not emerge until the last test.

The match had quite a few moments of suspense, both for spectators and specialists. They are undoubtedly happy with the contribution which both outstanding Grandmasters have made to the treasury of world chess.

We know that the excitement has a right to a return match. Will he take this opportunity? After all, Karpov and Kasparov have played 72 games over the past year and the score in total is 8-8, with 56 draws.

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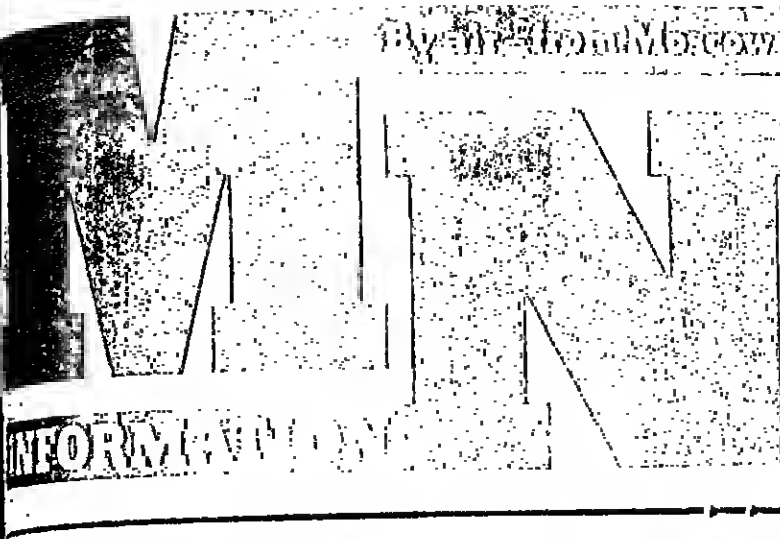
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**EDITORIAL BOARD**  
Address: 16/1, Gorky St. Moscow, USSR.  
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press, Moscow, USSR.  
Published Tuesday and Saturday.  
Index 1987.

MN INFORMATION No. 14, 1987



NOVEMBER 16-18, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

### WITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the draft State Plan for Reconstruction and Social Development for 1986. It was noted at this meeting that the envisaged increase in keeping the party's strategic course — acceleration of the socio-economic development. They are also in the provisions of the new edition of the CPSU Programme and the draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and for the Period 1986-2000. The implementation of the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan will have a significance for switching the national economy into the stage of intensification and for the acceleration of the socio-economic development. The growth of the national economy will be mainly through higher labour productivity, broad introduction of modern technologies and by economic resources.

The draft plan and budget aimed at further raising the standards of the population, increasing the real income of the working people, raising them with housing, social services and further raising education and culture.

(Continued on page 2)

### Vitaly Yurchenko's Odyssey



On a "happy Saturday", as Yurchenko describes November 2, he succeeded in outwitting the guards and got into the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Speaking at the press conference, Director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Kudryavtsev said that the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomat is an act of state terrorism committed by the American authorities. It violates the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the right of sovereignty and the international Convention on Civil and Political Rights. It also contradicts all moral norms and human rights about which so much is said in Washington in relation to other countries.

"In the CIA, perhaps this is called 'cultural', says Yurchenko who still has traces of injections on his elbow. "I will remember, as long as I live, the plus I was forced to take so as to deprive me of my will-power and ability to react normally to what is happening". In his complaint at the conference Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences N. Zharkov said that the CIA's use of drugs is reminiscent of the past experiments on Soviet people.

### UN ON GENEVA SUMMIT

New York. The international community of nations expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit will give a decisive impetus to the on-going Soviet-American talks in order to achieve an early and effective agreement on cessation of the nuclear arms race, reduction of the nuclear arsenal, prevention of space arms race and the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

(Continued on page 2)

stresses a resolution passed by the first Committee of the UN General Assembly on the initiative of a large group of states. The current Soviet-American talks on reaching effective agreements to ward off arms race in space and end it on earth meet the vital interests of all peoples. The talks should ultimately lead to complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, the resolution notes.

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### Mikhail GORBACHOV:

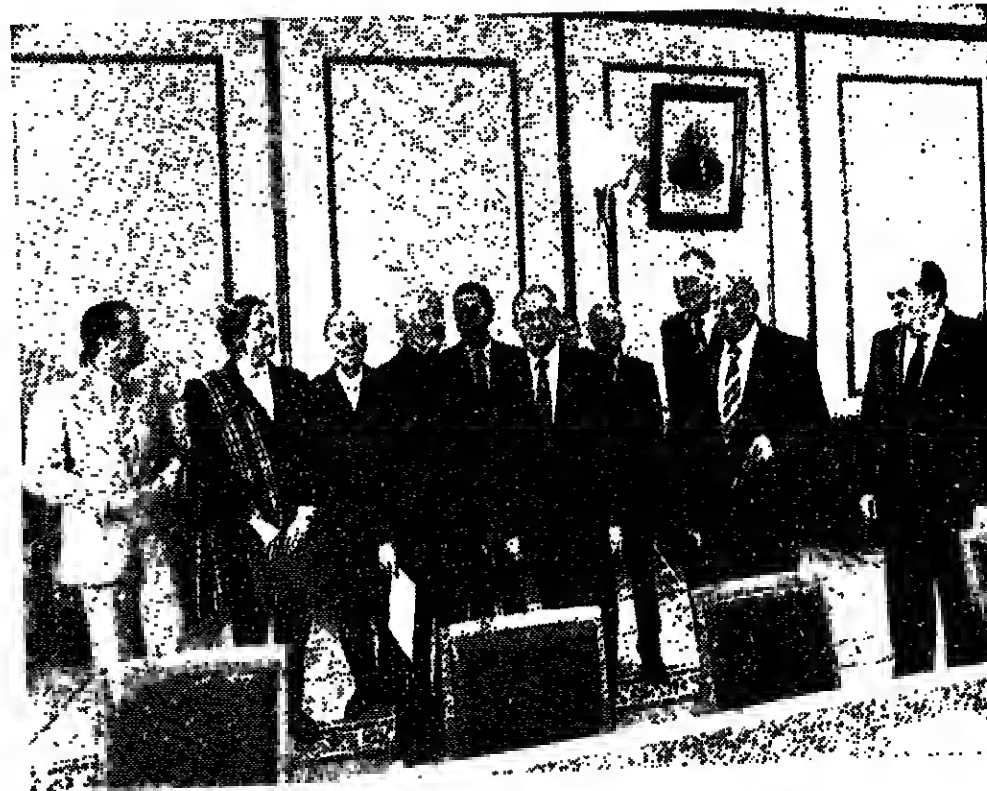
#### outer space for peaceful cooperation

▲ Closing the channels of further stockpiling of nuclear weapons and tightly shutting the door to the deployment of weapons in outer space are very urgent tasks.

▲ The USSR suggests the establishment of a world space agency.

▲ The Soviet approach to the Geneva summit is honest and frank.

These points were emphasized by Mikhail Gorbachov during his recent Kremlin meeting with a delegation of the Nobel Prize Winners' Congress.



The arms race has reached a critical stage, said the Soviet leader, while today's military technological progress has complicated arms control. We have approached a point beyond which the situation cannot be controlled at all. On the American "star wars" programme, he noted that the deployment of non-deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space will determine developments in the world for many years to come. He said there would be no peaceful future at all, no strategic stability if, in addition to the missiles already positioned in underground silos and in the depths of the oceans, another lethal threat would loom from outer space.

Militarization of space will place a heavy psychological burden on the people of all countries and create an atmosphere of universal instability and uncertainty.

Thus, the legitimate question: What is this being done for? And, in this connection, quite in place is another question: Doesn't the deployment of weapons of one state in the outer

(Continued on page 2)

### Anti-Zionist Committee protests Brooklyn raid

The Soviet people are concerned about reports of growing pro-Zionist, anti-semitic tendencies in the United States. In view of this, the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee (a public organization) issued a statement which reads in part:

The Anti-Zionist Committee, which expresses the Soviet people's profound respect for the rights and dignity of all people, regardless of nationality and creed, resolutely condemns the crimes perpetrated by racists.

### Suppression in RSA condemned

The Soviet public is pained, angered and indignant at developments in the Republic of South Africa, notes a statement issued by the Soviet Women's Committee. The Pretoria government has launched a campaign of terror and violence unprecedented in their cruelty against the Black majority in the country.

Many women, children and adolescents have fallen victims to this campaign. They include a prominent figure of the United Democratic Front, Victoria Mxenge. Other detained activists are lawyer Priscilla Kapa, Albertina Sisulu, a women's movement and the United Democratic Front leader, and many other women patriots.

The monstrous South African regime continues to be backed by the United States and other Western states which claim to be champions of human rights. Soviet women, stresses the statement, will continue to demand the cessation of the mass murders and reprisals going on in South Africa; abolition of the shameful apartheid system and the triumph of a free and democratic society in South Africa.



Popular Indian dancer Ulfar Aakva. Co-director of the programme at the Variety Theatre was a big success with Moscowites and guests of the capital. Called "Ulfar's Dances", the programme featured choreographic suites of traditional and modern dances.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov



### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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## U.S. Congressmen's appeal

Washington. The *factum* at the forthcoming Geneva summit should be on the task of reducing the threat of nuclear war. This appeal was made recently by prominent members of the American Congress. Next week, said the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, the United States and the Soviet Union will have a historic opportunity to reverse the race in nuclear arms, reduce tensions in relations between them and work to avoid the use of force as a means of settling international disputes. Declaring that there were substantial differences between the United States and the Soviet Union, he pointed out that some progress could be made at the Geneva summit.

We hope that the meeting will become a starting point for limiting the speed of the nuclear arms race, says a statement issued by the leaders of Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. The statement's authors say they favour firm observance by the two sides of the existing Soviet-American arms agreements, such as the 1972 USSR-US ABM Treaty.

## The goal of 'Freeze'

London. A large group of noted British politicians, public figures, representatives of scientific circles and people in the arts has initiated a mass drive for immediate freeze of nuclear arms. Among them are noted Labourist Denis Healey, Liberal Party leader David Steel and a Social Democratic Party head Roy Jenkins.

It was announced at a press conference here that the campaign would be coordinated by a new 2,000 strong public organization called 'Freeze'.

## CIA STEPS UP ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

Kabul. There are all indications that the US is intensifying its anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign, stresses the Bekhter news agency. Bandits defecting to the government's side reveal that some "news agency" set up with direct CIA

participation is becoming ever more active. Its main aim is to advertise rebel activity inside Afghanistan and fabricate "incontrovertible proof" of alleged Afghan army brutalities against civilians. Crews of American TV directors and cameramen will be

assigned to bandit gangs to ensure the flow of propaganda material for the "news agency". Under a programme worked out jointly by the CIA and the USA, crash courses have already been organized for "propaganda experts" among the counter-revolutionaries.

## VIEWPOINT

## Principles of Asian security

Forty years after the end of World War II lasting peace has not yet been secured on the most populated continent—Asia. Some Asian countries have fallen victims to imperialist aggression, others have been drawn into long-standing conflicts caused by long-standing enmity and suspicion.

But in all these instances there is one predominant feature: to a lesser or greater extent the USA has always been a party to Asian conflicts. Who committed aggression in Indo-China? Who was the perpetrator of Korea's division? Who is waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan? Who sets one group of camouflaged against another in South-East Asia? Who is involved in subversion against an active participant in the non-aligned movement? The answer is simple: it is Washington, which has declared almost the whole of Asia as America's "zone of vital interests".

Proceeding from this doctrine the US is building up its mili-

tary presence in this region—from the Middle East to Japan and Australia. The number of US military bases is increasing, amounting now to about thirty. New combat ships are being added to the 7th Fleet in the Pacific. The US Congress has earmarked 30 billion dollars for this purpose.

The American armed forces in Asia are an international gendarmerie called upon to channel the development of events into a direction which plays into the hands of the Washington strategists. The current crowding of the US Navy armada in the Persian Gulf may serve as a graphic illustration of this.

Asia, in Washington's plans, is assigned the role of a nuclear beachhead. Nuclear weapons and means for their launching have already been deployed on the Indian Ocean. The US 7th Fleet surface and submarine vessels in South Korea are armed with nuclear weapons. In other words, the Asian peoples have already become "nuclear hosta-

ges" of Washington. A brave move away from the nuclear abyss has been made by the 13 Southern Pacific states which declared their region a zone free of nuclear weapons.

However, there are countries in Asia the policy of which inclines towards the containment of the US nuclear beachhead. This primarily concerns Japan, which has consented to the deployment of the US 7th Fleet with nuclear-capable squadrons on its territory. Neither did Tokyo object to arming the US 7th Fleet with nuclear-capable squadrons, in spite of the fact that Japanese islands are the main base of the above fleet. Japan also means to participate in the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

Does Asia have any reasons of its own to prevent the continent from being dragged into the nuclear race? Doubtless, it does. And these reasons are primarily the five principles of the Panchsheel Agreement and ten principles of the Bandung Conference. They were worked out in

## Mikhail GORBACHOV:

## outer space for peaceful cooperation

(Continued from page 1)

space above the territory of another constitute a violation of sovereignty?

Even conceiving implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative to be an impetus to scientific-technological progress, what price shall we have to pay for this? queried the Soviet leader. It is absolutely clear that the price is the creation of suicidal weapons systems, he pointed out.

We favour a basically different way of accelerating scientific and technological progress. We favour technological competition and constructive cooperation in conditions of lasting and just peace.

We have presented for debate at the United Nations a detailed programme for peaceful cooperation in outer space, M. Gorbachov said. The Soviet Union proposes that a world space agency should be established to serve as a centre for coordinated efforts in this undertaking on a global scale.

Spheres of this cooperation, he

added, might include fundamental scientific research and launching for this purpose of interplanetary spacecraft to planets like Mars exploration of the results of space exploration in biology, medicine, the study of materials and other spheres. The creation of new space technologies through joint efforts and their use in the interest of all peoples, and, in the long run, industrialization of outer space.

Touching on the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, Mikhail Gorbachov said:

Our approach to the summit is honest and frank. We are going to Geneva fully aware of the responsibility placed on the leaders of all states, particularly such countries as the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union wants the summit to be instrumental in the solution of key contemporary problems: reinforcing international peace and security, achieving better relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, curbing the arms race and preventing it from spilling into outer space.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

It was noted at the meeting that over the first four years of the current five-year plan, the country commissioned nearly 40 million square metres of housing, which consequently improved the housing conditions of more than 40 million people. However, the housing problem still remains acute. In view of this, measures have been outlined for a more effective utilization of the housing fund.

The Politbureau approved the results of the talks held by the Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachov with an Ethiopian side headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Politbureau also discussed the results of the talks held in Moscow by Soviet leaders with the US State Secretary, George Shultz, on preparations for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva. Noting that the main attention at the meeting should be focused on the issue of removing the threat of nuclear war on the basis of preventing space arms race, the Politbureau stressed the Soviet desire to do its utmost for this success, certainly, requires similar efforts from the American side.

The Politbureau heard Edward Shevardnadze's report on his visit to the Republic of Cuba and his talks with the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and other Cuban leaders and noted with satisfaction that they were a new manifestation of the close and fraternal ties between the two countries and their parties.

The meeting similarly expressed satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-Mongolian talks during the visit to the Soviet Union of a party of the government delegation from the People's Republic of Mongolia led by a member of the Politbureau, FRELMO, Jorgal Alberto Chisano, the country's Foreign Minister.

## SOVIET WOMEN BACK PELTIER

Soviet women expressed their profound indignation over continuing imprisonment of the American Indian Movement leader Leonard Peltier, who was released by the US Supreme Court on appeal from a conviction of murder charges. In fact, the women made life free from humiliation for his fellow Indians, the American population of the United States. Soviet women and men voices in the progressive women's public demanding another trial of the Peltier case. We demand that Peltier be released, the statement said.

anti-American demonstrations

in South Korea. Hundreds of demonstrators take into the streets of Seoul demanding observation of elementary human rights in the country and the resignation of Chun Doo Hwan's dictatorial regime. Squads of anti-riot police were called in to disperse the demonstrators. Several people were wounded in the running battles with police.

Dispersing a student demonstration in Seoul.

Photo AP-TASS

## Czechoslovakia consultations with two Germanies

Prague. The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry has proposed a holding of consultations with Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on the setting up of a zone free of nuclear weapons in Central Europe. A note to this effect has been forwarded by the Ministry to the West German Ambassador in Prague.

The note stresses that, as regards the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the talks are of great importance for the early agreement on the development, manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and also on measures to eliminate them.

The Czechoslovak Government believes that faced with the danger of the appearance of nuclear weapons, particularly in the Central European region, it is necessary to take measures to prevent their deployment. In this connection, the Czechoslovak Republic has proposed to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to take talks on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in the region. Such a zone, the note points out, will contribute to a universal ban on chemical weapons and to international security.

The talks will be held in a relaxed atmosphere of inter-

national relations.

## Greenpeace to have underwater 'memorial'

Washington. Objects and parts of the "Rainbow Warrior", a Greenpeace environmental protest ship, have been on display in the city.

The "Rainbow Warrior" was on July 10 by French socialist agents shortly before it was due to sail to the Pacific, to finance conduct nuclear tests to salvage and repair

the vessel. It turned out that the damage was too great to warrant the effort. The organization has therefore taken a difficult decision to sink the ship off the New Zealand coast, in the hope that the place will become a permanent underwater memorial. When the decision was announced many people expressed the desire to purchase items from the ship as souvenirs.

Information No. 87, 1985

## Anti-semitic attack

New York. Unidentified anti-semitic reactionaries have raided Jewish-owned shops in Brooklyn, New York. They broke windows in 13 Jewish shops, causing considerable damage to property.

A legislator from New York state said the raid was timed to coincide with the 47th anniversary of Hitler's anti-Jewish terror campaign in Nazi Germany. Newspapers say it is particularly alarming that the raid took place in an area inhabited by

numerous former prisoners of Nazi concentration camps.

Last year alone 715 anti-semitic attacks were registered including arson at synagogues, desecration of Jewish cemeteries and threats to kill or murder Jews. However, this gloomy statistics does not reflect the scale of the anti-semitic sentiment in the United States. Only few neo-Nazi anti-semitic raids come to light: most such cases are unreported for fear of reprisals.

## Science and technology

## A POCKET AID

A compact multipurpose dictaphone with a microcassette capsule of recording for about one hour (although it is three times smaller than a regular cassette), has been jointly developed by the Iltus Victor (Japan) and Dictaphone (USA).

The new dictaphone is 40 per cent smaller than the existing portable models. Nevertheless it can perform the same functions as its bulky counterparts. It contains twice as many electronic components mounted on a four-layer ceramic board. It is equipped with a liquid crystal indicator that provides information about the capacity and current position of the tape. Its recorded portion and modes of play and recording.

## OIL FROM BORAGE

Oil obtained from borage, a medicinal herb, contains 21-22 per cent of gamma-linolenic

acid. This substance not only lowers the cholesterol level in the blood stream, but it is also widely used in the treatment of many diseases.

It is, therefore, hardly surprising that many farms in Britain which specialize in the growing medicinal herbs take special interest in borage. This year, the area under the herb's cultivation was 240 hectares and yielded between 0.37 and 0.62 tonnes per hectare of seeds with 30 per cent oil content.

British specialists believe that after selection work and development of methods for borage growing, the area under the new oil crop will increase to twenty thousand hectares.

## THE ENVIRONMENT AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Research workers at the University of California, in Irvine, have established that environmental pollution may pose much greater danger for children than for adults. In the course of a two-year study it became evident that the volume of pollutants inhaled by children is about six times that of adults.

To sustain normal level of metabolism and temperature, children must inhale more air per unit of their body weight. Besides, their lungs are less developed.

It has been found that air pollution is most detrimental to newborn babies. However, as they grow the harmful effect decreases.

## OF INTEREST

## Mark Twain and computer

Staff members at the Mark Twain museum in Hartford, an American town, were quite surprised when they recently received a letter from a pensioner upon the 100th anniversary of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (the real name of the famous writer) to join their ranks. Enclosed were an application form, a membership card and a blank receipt form for

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## CMEA OFFERS COOPERATION

The political climate in Europe depends, to a considerable extent, on the development of the whole complex of economic, scientific and technical contacts between the West and the East. PRAVDA writes in an editorial. On the other hand, the effective utilization of international division of labour makes considerably easier and speeds up industrial, technical and scientific progress. Having concluded with a number of West European countries long-term agreements right up to the next millennium, the Soviet Union stressed the general orientation towards peaceful and stable cooperation on the principles of mutual benefit, equality and genuine good-neighbourly relations.

It is necessary to search for new forms of cooperation. For example, it seems useful to establish more businesslike relations between CMEA and the Common Market. The constructive initiative of the CMEA countries in that direction seems to have been received favourably. It is essential that it should produce practical results. Besides, to the extent that the EEC countries act as a "political unit", the CMEA countries are ready to seek in various forms, including parliamentary contacts, common grounds with them on concrete international issues as well.

## DESPITE THE REALITY

Despite logic and realities the seat of the People's Republic of Kampuchea of the UN is still occupied by the delegation of the so-called "coalition government of democratic Kampuchea", which includes Pol Pot criminals and other émigré groupings, writes IZVESTIA. Everyone knows well that in reality there is no "democratic Kampuchea", that the notorious "coalition government" has neither territory, nor resources (of course, not counting handouts from their foreign bosses) or population.

Besides, after a number of major military defeats, it is on the brink of complete collapse. These military groups joking shelter on the territory of Thailand aggravate still further the situation in the areas where they are based.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea's consistent peaceful policy aimed at normalizing the situation in South-East Asia, has gained mounting respect worldwide. Any discussion of the situation in the region without the participation of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea cannot produce a constructive solution to the problem. To disprove this truth means to intentionally create new complications of the situation, driving the disputable problems into the dead-end of colonialism.

## WHICH WAY, 'EUREKA'?

Commenting on the results of the second Hanover Inter-governmental conference of West European countries on the "Eureka" space explorations project, SOVSISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes that the conference clearly defined the striving of Europeans to find an answer to the American-Japanese technology challenge. At the same time they failed to fully resolve the question of the structure and functions of the working bodies of "European technological community". No guarantees have been taken to prevent major transnational corporations closely linked with US capital from seeking control over the activity of "Eureka". West German reactionary politicians are still counting on using this project as a "link-up" between Western Europe and the USA for carrying out the "star wars" programme.

For the West European public the road of cooperation within the framework of "Eureka" is not unimportant at all: it serves civil aims as proclaimed in the Hanover declaration at will it ultimately promote preparations towards a war.

## PAYING FOR THE ARMS RACE

The growth of military budgets has become a characteristic feature for all the advanced capitalist countries in the '80s, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In the USA this expenditure approximately doubled and reached 30 per cent of all budgetary allocations. Taking its covert allocations into consideration, up to 50 per cent of the entire state budget is spent on military purposes.

But the potentialities of even the richest states are not unlimited in such conditions the development of inflation is inevitable and it cannot be overcome even by interest rates artificially maintained at a high level. According to American economists, each 10 billion dollars invested by the US Government in military programmes leads to 0.3 per cent growth in the rate of inflation. This undermines the purchasing capacity of workers' earnings. With triple nominal growth the real wages at US industrial workers reduced not less than 10 per cent since 1967.

## Swords rattle in an ancient castle

In Elvovskia there are quite a few ancient castles most of which now serve as museums. The Bonitky castle is known to many foreign tourists. Many of them insist that their tour should be brought to the Bonitky fortress on non-working days in autumn. At the time, the castle is held there by medieval knights. Clad in steel armour, armed with halberds, spears and swords the "medieval" warriors fight each other. There are always many enthusiastic onlookers eager to see these shows staged by members of the local fencing club.

## Waterloo on the desk

It took Charles Laurent eighteen years to make twelve thousand fit soldiers for a model of the battle of Waterloo. Hardly surprising: the work was arduous. Back in 1969 he was approached by the publisher of a book on Waterloo, including a plan of the battle. The model is now at the museum in Compiègne, where it occupies an area of 20 square metres.







